(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2930.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1803.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LAST evening arrived the fine fast sailing ship Wilmington, Woodward, in 31 days from Belfast. To the politeness of the owners we are indebted for a file of the latest papers by this vessel, containing London dates to the 18th, and Irish to the 23d of January. Their contents, though not very important, will be found sufficiently interesting to engage attention.

From the following article, it appears that the Spanish government, no doubt instigated by its prime mover, the first consul, has made an hostile advance against the interest of Great-Britain:

"One of the most important articles brought by the papers which have reached us, is the intelligence of a formal notice having been sent to the British establishment in the Bay of Honduras, formed for the purpose of cutting logwood, desiring that they would instantly embark, and quit the Spanish territory, as the treaty whereby Great-Britain claimed such a right has not been renewed. We are not informed whether any official notification of this demand has been made to ministers by the court of Madrid. It is most probable, however, that some points remain to be adjusted between the two courts of serious importance, which retards the nomination of ambassadors, and the conclusion of the treaty that has been so long in discussion."

Of this measure subsequent English papers give corroborative evidence: and the style and temper in which it is noticed by the London editors, indicate a lively spirit of indignation and resentment.

The warfare between the Turks and beys continues with unabated fury. The latter had conceived hopes of being aided by the British forces in Egypt. But this is not likely to be the case. This critical situation of affairs, however, will be seized by the British as an argument to induce the grand signior to accede to the proposed alliance between England and Russia for the guaranty of Egypt.

The degradation of Switzerland is completed. The form of constitution, conformably to Buonaparte's wishes, has been adopted by the Helvetic consulta.

Buonaparte, it seems, is going to the Netherlands on a *secret* expedition. For this a camp of 12,000 men is to be established in the vicinity.

Le Clerc's body, and Madame Le Clerc, arrived at Toulon about the 10th of January. We perceive no publications on this subject from which can be inferred the impressions made on France by this disastrous event.

Some serious disturbances have occurred in the south of Ireland. They are pretty generally attributed to local jealousies, existing among the mechanics and labourers. It was believed the ferment would be allayed without producing much mischief.

A very heavy gale prevailed on the coast of England and Ireland from the 5th to the 10th January, and it was apprehended, had occasioned much damage at sea, and in the out ports.

We refer our readers to the extracts.

From Belfast papers to the 23d of January, received by the ship Wilmington, captain Woodward, arrived at this port in 32 days.

LONDON, January 10.

The constitution of Switzerland was presented by the commissaries of the conservatic senate to the Helvetic consulta, on the 24th of last month, and discussed and unanimously adopted in one sitting. It is, as was to be expected, conformable to the contents of the first consul's letter to the eighteen cantons.

Nothing, we think, affords a greater proof of the wretched state of subjection to which the Swiss nation is reduced, than the above fact—a people deemed unworthy of framing a constitution for themselves—forced to send their deputies to the capital of a foreign power, to receive a form of government from persons, who must be without those warm affections, those laudable prejudices that bind a man to his native soil—a constitution presented and unanimously adopted in one sitting.

The mind is shocked and afflicted at seeing so respectable a nation reduced to such a state of humiliation and dependence.—That the constitution should have been accepted with such haste and unanimity is to be accounted for only upon the principle that the deputies were well convinced that opposition would be unavailing, and resistance fruitless. Else, is it to be supposed, that they would have not pansed upon a form of government presented for their acceptance by a foreign power; a constitution founded upon such principles as those avowed in the letter of Buonaparte?

[*Courier.*]

There is every reason to believe that the Porte will accede to lord Elgin's proposition of a triple alliance between Russia, England and Turkey, to guaranty Egypt from invasion. An article from Constantinople, in the French papers, asserts that England has expressed her willingness, not to give any assistance to the beys, but that she requires the Porte to agree to the proposed alliance. Russia is said to be favourable to the plan, and the Porte of course must accede to it.

The Turkish government has published the last news from Egypt, which was supposed to be very disastrous. The beys had formed the project of cutting their way through the Turkish line, and of penetrating to Alexandria, for the purpose of operating their junction with the English, on whose assistance they relied; they attempted it twice, and failed each time.

We have formerly stated that the emperor Alexander had ordered payment to the British merchants, of the damage sustained by the Russian embargo. It is pleasant to know that the proportion of the money due has been remitted to the merchants in different places. The merchants of Dundee have received their proportions. A most honourable testimony of the personal rectitude of the emperor, and a clear pledge of the good faith and friendly disposition of the court of Russia towards this country.

We understand that M. Andreossi has been able, through the assistance of our police, to discover in this country a forgery of French bank notes and government paper to an enormous amount. The persons engaged in it are all Frenchmen.—Having received information of the plan, and the names of some of the ruffians engaged in the plot, he communicated the facts to our ministers, who exerted all the powers of the police to assist him in the discovery. Sir Richard Ford was on Friday and Saturday employed in the examination of the delinquents. They have been taken with all their apparatus, and with the proofs of their guilt. They will be delivered up to the French government, there to be brought to trial for the offence. The alacrity which ministers have shewn to assist in the discovery of this diabolical plan of mischief, is a seasonable reproof to the splenetic insinuations against their honour, with which the French journals are so necessarily filled.

January 11.

Yesterday morning Paris journals and a Dutch mail arrived.

Letters from Constantinople say, that the war still continues between the Turkish forces and the revolted beys in Egypt.—The latter, it seems, had conceived hopes of obtaining assistance from the English forces at Alexandria. It is evident, however, that such hopes must have been ill-founded, as nothing could be so impolitic as to offend the Porte by such a proceeding. The present critical state of affairs in Egypt, however, must give additional force to the application which, it is said, has been made to the grand signior to accede to a proposed alliance with England and Russia to guaranty Egypt. It is not easy to conceive any good reason why the Turks should refuse to enter into such a plan. We hope Russia agrees to it, in which case there is little doubt the Porte will ultimately concur. In that case the English forces might assist in reducing the rebellious beys, for while they are allowed to remain in Egypt, the authority of the grand signior must be merely nominal.

January 12.

Spain is rather tardy in sending us her ambassador. We (Courier) know not that any points of dispute remained between the two countries, till we heard the intelligence we communicated yesterday respecting our settlement in Honduras. Whether that intelligence be true or false we know not: if it be true, we should be tempted to consider Spain not so much a principal in the business as the agent of another power. Will such an act be considered as a proof of mere commercial rivalry? But allowing that there are points to be settled between this country and Spain, still it is strange that she does not send us her ambassador, who might enter into a negotiation for the purpose of adjusting them. We have heard it rumoured that she is displeased at our sending her a gentleman in the second diplomatic character of envoy, when she expected a minister, with the title of ambassador and minister plenipotentiary.

The treaty of Amiens has not been hitherto fulfilled, in that part of it which respects the rights of British subjects, proprietors of stock in the French funds, created between the revolution and the commencement of the war. The British creditors in those funds are many; and the general amount of the debt to them is very considerable. Other means having failed, they have, at last, determined to take measures, in common, in order to recover their property, under the obligations of the treaty of peace. Their hopes now rest in the protection of the British government, and its energetic interposition with that of France. A committee of their number has already had communications with lord Hawkesbury on the subject. A general meeting which should yesterday have taken place at the London tavern, was, at his lordship's express request, deferred. His lordship will, in the mean-time, have an interview with the committee. The nature of the claims may be then more particularly stated to this minister, and he may, possibly, enable the committee at once to inform the general meeting what steps government is willing immediately to take in their behalf, and how far they may indulge hopes that the debts due to them by France, shall be, without evasion or undiscernible injustice, speedily discharged.

January 13.

The late violent gales have, we are sorry to say, done considerable damage. Accounts were received last night at the East-India house of the loss of the Hindostan, outward bound. She sailed some days ago from Gravesend, and not having arrived in the Downs in the usual time, it was supposed she had remained at the Hope. Unhappily the supposition was erroneous. She was lost in Queen's channel, Margate roads, on Tuesday night.

We are sorry to say that three midshipmen, and twenty of the crew, with a young gentleman of the name of Clarke, who was going out as a cadet, perished; and the rest of the crew was saved. The ship was 1248 tuns, and was bound to the coast and China. It was her fourth voyage. She had bullion on board amounting to 45,000 ounces, the greater part of which, it is hoped, may be saved. It was the captain's first voyage.

We (Courier) have every reason to believe that the intelligence we communicated the day before yesterday respecting our settlement in the bay of Honduras is correct. A letter has been received to the following effect:—

"The Spaniards have suddenly warned the British settlers in the bay of Honduras and the other parts adjacent, to quit their settlements immediately, adding that but little time will be granted for this order to be carried into full effect, and that orders have already been given for the erection of a large battery, from which force would be used to carry this order into full effect."

The letter concludes by recommending that no more stores be sent to that quarter for the present.

This is one of the effects which it was predicted would be produced by the omission in the treaty of Amiens, of a stipulation for the renewal of ancient treaties.

But, after such an act, let us not be told that France and her allies only mean to run the race of commercial rivalry with us.—They seem to wish to have an Irish kind of race, that is, to run themselves, but to prevent their antagonist from running at all.

His majesty's ministers, we trust, will present a strong remonstrance against the measure.

January 14.

The city of Oorna, on the Black Sea, has lately become a place of important commerce. Merchants of every nation are established there. They possess extensive credit, transact the business of exchange, and trade in all the commodities of the Levant. At present, they are engaged in considerable speculations in grain, which is shipped off for the different ports of Italy and France.

The French, who seldom, if ever, want a pretext to support a favourite system, be its nature what it may, now pretend that Spain does not cede, but restores Louisiana to them. A writer on that subject, thus expresses himself in a recent and very late publication:—

"The French have been by circumstances, excluded from Louisiana, since the year 1769. It is one of the most fertile and enchanting countries on the face of the globe; they have lately caused it to be given back to them; and this restitution will constitute an æra highly gratifying to the feelings of the inhabitants, who, though living upwards of thirty years under a foreign domination, never ceased to be Frenchmen, nor to offer up their yearly orisons to the eternal, for the felicity of France and of her children."

Among other reports, it is said, as soon as Buonaparte shall be declared and established emperor of the Gauls, he will be divorced from Madame Buonaparte, on the plea of state necessity, namely, that it is necessary to preserve the peace of his empire that the succession should be settled. With a view of having an heir to the imperial throne, he will marry a daughter of the prince of Baden, a most beautiful girl. By this means he will become brother-in-law to the emperor of Russia, who is married to one of the princesses of Baden; and through the Wirtemberg family, he will be even related to the king of Great-Britain. Buonaparte will regulate himself [illegible]

wonderfully by this match. With regard to Madame Buonaparte, she will be provided for in the handsomest manner. She will probably be made a princess, or rather, perhaps, a countess of Liguria, the Valais, or some other little republic.

PORTSMOUTH, January 5.

Last night arrived at the Motherbank, his majesty's ship Hound, from Gibraltar, in 16 days. By her we are concerned to hear that a serious mutiny had broke out on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, in company with the Superb, Dragon and Triumph, and soon after failing the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up under the sterns of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not having the desired effect, the crews of the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck and were then easily subdued by their officers, who behaved very gallantly. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and three of them had been tried and executed before the Hound left the Rock.

We are also informed by this ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

BELFAST, January 18.

The tranquillity which France was pleased to bestow upon Switzerland, has been but of short duration. The cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona are nearly in a state of insurrection, and general Ney had been obliged to march a body of French troops into these cantons to restore order, as the Helvetic troops were found inadequate for that purpose. The unfortunate Swiss emigrants who had been forced to leave their homes, and who had taken refuge at Constance, are destined to undergo still further persecution. An official demand has been made, that they should be driven to a certain distance from the frontiers of Switzerland. The Helvetic consulta at Paris have commenced their labours, and have displayed in part of their proceeding, a most unexampled degree of celerity. The plan of the new constitution for the Helvetic republic was presented to them on the 22d ultimo, and was examined, discussed and adopted on the same day! This extraordinary unanimity of sentiment and promptitude of decision, are the more deserving of notice, because, when the deputies came to consider what is termed the Cantonal Organization, scarcely two of them could be found who concurred in opinion.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

By the brig Sea-Nymph, capt. Parke, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, we have also received a regular file of *The Echo du Commerce* to the last of December, the contents of which are not of great importance. On the commercial prospects of France, among others, we find the following remarks: "The efforts and hopes of our merchants must be directed towards *Louisiana*; the fertile borders of the Mississippi, cultivated by *French colonists*, will afford us a superabundance of rice, cotton, tobacco, flour, indigo, dye stuffs, &c. &c. &c. But the fertility of these immense countries, will only be productive to the mother country, when a numerous population shall have multiplied the means of consumption. The possession of this country is impatiently looked for, when government will direct all its energies to settle it with rapidity, and improve it with cultivated plantations!!!—

BALTIMORE, March 2.

London accounts mention that the ship Mary, Temple, bound to America, with about 70 American seamen, released from the British navy, had put back, on account of a malignant fever appearing on board; five men had died, and the captain and 40 men remained sick.

MANDAMUS.

On Thursday last the chief justice declared the opinion of the court, on the motion of C. Lee, for a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, to deliver to William Marbury and others, their commissions of the peace, for the district of Columbia.

The questions considered by the court in delivering their opinions, were—

1st. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?

2d. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this court?

On the first point it was the opinion of the court, that such right did exist; 2dly, that he was entitled to a remedy—but on the third question, it was determined that the act of congress giving the power to the supreme court, to issue a writ of mandamus in such a case, was unconstitutional, and consequently void. The rule therefore was dismissed.

The great length of our details prevents other than a very concise notice of the most important proceedings of the house of representatives.

On Friday the bill for the reduction of the marine corps was taken up in committee and agreed to—and a resolution passed, after a long debate, directing the printing of documents containing a statement of the expenditure of the quarter-master-general for several past years; and the contingencies of the war and navy departments for the same period.

On Saturday the house passed to a third reading the bill for the reduction of the marine corps. [&c. &c.]

Annapolis, March 10.

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, Congress adjourned, after passing 35 acts, the titles of which will be published in our next. The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

Annapolis, March 10, 1803.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, on the first day of February last, which had been appointed on account of the resignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, professor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his assistant, the board proceeded to elect a professor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared professor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorised, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it possesses, and may afford.

The said committee, therefore, beg leave to state to their fellow-citizens, not only circumstances of which few can be fully apprised, but also certain things which might be supposed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £. 1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been essayed to destroy, or suppress a seminary, the institution of which had been considered as reflecting a permanent honour on the state. It notwithstanding soon acquired a reputation scarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports industriously circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no seminary on the continent has afforded superior advantages to students of every description.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It has been bruited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at least rendered idle and dissipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controled as that they shall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wise parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstruse science, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilst at college? Can he be insensible of the vast importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of those attentions. He may nevertheless, be persuaded, that the respectable houses which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at least the advantage of polishing their manners, and of preventing, in some instances, a more pernicious dissipation of their time. —Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as baneful to the rising youth.

And now, admitting that students have heretofore been allowed to consume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of society, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be sufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Can it be necessary to suggest to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that signal advantage, enjoyed by the students in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general assembly, and in the several supreme courts? It is at Annapolis, that listening to the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the house of delegates, an ingenuous, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotism, imbibe a laudable ambition, and lay the best foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct statement of expences at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including washing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms,	£. 50 0 0
Tuition, fire-wood in the schools, pens and ink,	5 10 0
Total,	£. 55 10 0

To which add £. 3 to each boy in the higher classes, learning French.

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student entering the college, who has not in Annapolis a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or in whom his parent or guardian reposes a confidence, and who will receive him as an inmate, shall board in the college building. And the cases in which a dispensation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or house-keepers, are likewise to board there, for the purpose of superintending the students. Mr. Duke, the professor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which keeps the house is respectable, and affords both fare and treatment in every respect, as ought to give satisfaction.—Students now boarding in private houses are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earnestly invited to make that exchange, which must be salutary to themselves and to the institution.

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expence, exclusive of cloaths, pocket money, and books, does not exceed £. 50 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, fulfil scarcely on unpalatable food, and be slinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to hard fare, and other inconvenience.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a professor. We content ourselves with remarking this most extraordinary circumstance, that the professor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without censure from the trustees, has lately been appointed to an high station in a seminary of rising importance and reputation, in the prosperity of which every enlightened liberal citizen must feel an interest; although he may not with the dawnings of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John M'Dowell, A. M. principal.

The reverend Ralph Higginbotham, vice-principal.

The reverend William Duke, professor of languages.

Mr. John Connell, professor of English and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, assistant to said professor.

Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Marin Detargny, professor of French.

It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal, to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to hear lessons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, so as to preserve the knowledge, which the students have acquired in the school of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys who are not destined for a regular course through the college.—They were to teach English grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, surveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the superior school, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius.

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, at which each student except the 1st and 2d class, were to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The said two classes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the discretion of the professor.

On the resignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of assistant master in the school of languages was dispensed with, and the two professors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, under the principal's superintendence, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of languages, of English and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each professor still presiding in his own school. In short, it has been thought proper, in some sort, to unite the said three schools; although for convenience, they occupy three separate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to dispense with an appointment in the place of Mr. Maguire, until the number of scholars shall so considerably increase, as to require another teacher. The scholars learning Latin and Greek, are to be instructed by each professor. Most of the classes indeed have their seats in Mr. Duke's school; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its lesson.

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Allie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty to the signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Detargny has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school of languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend him, at stated hours every day, at the direction of the principals. He is also to take a certain num-

ber of students, who may enter the college for the purpose of learning French only, paying each at the rate of £.9 10 0 per annum.

It is for the school of languages that the plan of education has been most fully and carefully delineated. There is not here room to detail the whole system. Suffice it to say, that the greatest attention, during the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, to translation of Latin into English, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art; and we refer to the exhibitions, which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the state, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expence, might be educated at St. John's college. A discerning patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the state was requisite to keep up a succession of honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out, and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the state. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not fixations only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college.—Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to retain its maturity, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges.—It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any possible public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more inferior institution, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of locality will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, can the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution?—No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes.—Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendant, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. M'Dowell, or professors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to decline, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the *inestimable advantage of a proper superintendance.* In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to subsist, agreeably to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then—In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in effect, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide it's fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions, except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,
R. RIDGELY.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Philo-Scandal—No. II.

"Shall I not talk? Few Politics will read,
"And SCANDAL *sure deserves a better meed—*
"Yet write I will, in spite of foe or friend,
"Then Ladies pray my Hero's life defend."

AND now, after recurring to my old book of proverbs, and finding the stale adage, that "silence gives consent," I am again induced to come forward, and usher my friend to the more particular notice of his dear fellow-citizens. Even slight sketches of characters, remarkable for talents and erudition, have ever been received by the world with avidity, and it is not unusual, should they ever arrive at the acme of human perfection, or sink to the lowest degradation of vice, for cities, nay whole countries, to contend for the place of their nativity. Such is the memorable example of the celebrated Homer, in antient times, and the long agitated cause of Jonathan Robbins, of Hermione memory, in our own day.—But this case is widely different.—The city of Annapolis has the undoubted and indisputable title to the birth, education and instruction, of the hero, whose life (or rather the most important events of it,) I intend to give in his own words, delivered during a severe illness, from which he never expected to recover, and in all probability his expectations would have been realized, had not an old maid, who long studied *midwifery*, and the art of healing sores, been called to his assistance. The cause of this confinement was a stab he received from an old soldier in attempting to call a reflection upon the character of the great and good Washington. As his friend, this last sentence may appear strange, but I am bound to relate facts as they have occurred within my own knowledge. My friend, feeling himself weak and languid, expressed a desire to have his most particular acquaintances called to his bed side, and a servant being dispatched, in less than one hour, Mrs. Quiver, Mrs. Slander, &c. with a few male companions, attended in his room.—Being raised up in his bed, and leaning against a pillow, he thus addressed them:—

"I perceive, my good friends, that you are all distressed at my present unhappy situation, and feel myself greatly comforted at the reflection, that I am still able to give you a few sketches of my extraordinary life. This is the season in which you can reap a large harvest of curiosity, and from the various incidents which will occur, and the unexpected chicanery which, as my pupils, you must use, you may learn in time, like me, "to wield at will the passions of a full assembly." Know then, that in a small and dirty garret, almost impervious to the rays of the sun, was I, Timothy Scandal, the only lineal heir, and direct descendant from Tobias Scandal, Esq; post-rider to his majesty George the third, ushered unwillingly into this world of infelicity. The mighty day of this eventful catastrophe happened, as I have been informed, on the 17th of March, 1775, and the aforesaid garret, which I had almost forgot to tell you was situated (to say two old maiden cousins, by the name of *Scandalisers*, and probably, my dear Mrs. Slander, acquaintances of yours—"O la! Sir, I know the ladies; one of those unfortunate females, who, not content with simple white and red, must make the experiment of a black mixture, and to the no small astonishment of her friends actually presented them with a yellow picture in nine months—Ha! ha! ha! Yes, I know them,") on the farthermost end of a street due east from the Stadt-house, vulgarly called Hell Point.—My mother, (whose maiden name was Rumour,) after being deserted by my father, was roused from her inactivity, and finding herself reduced to the necessity of earning daily subsistence by her needle or her tongue, entered with so much zeal and assiduity upon any employment the good people chose to give her, that she supported the character of a good sort of a woman, and found bread enough to keep me from starving—I was just turned of my tenth month, and had learnt to articulate plainly, when two old maids called at my mother's, and observing me with great attention, said, "Pray, madam, is that your son?" The affirmation being given by my mother to this question, for she was proud of my progress in pronunciation, and seeing I had a desire to speak, said, "Come, Timmy, and see the ladies," when I, unaccustomed to conceal what I thought, and having but a poor opinion (pardon me, ladies, I have since changed my sentiments,) of the fair sex, roughly answered, "smoak her false teeth mammy, her head's as grey as our old ram's tail, and she has covered it over with lamb's wool." This the fair damsels thought a mark of great penetration, and though secretly chagrined at my uncouth behaviour, determined to take me into favour, that they might in future escape my poignant remarks. Elated beyond description at their praises, I lent them all the assistance in my power, and soon found, to my unspeakable pleasure, that I was frequently the cause of much mischief.—If it happened by accident, (for I would not have you suppose that such things were common in the polished city of Annapolis,) that two neighbouring families quarrelled, it was sure to be the second of both, and little Tim. Scandal had the supreme felicity of telling both stories the next day, suiting his tale to his company, and abusing each by turns as he varied his visits; not that I would have you suppose, Scandal, "ever gaping wide," was silent for a moment from the chambers of the fair, for believe me, I possessed that supreme prerogative of kings, the power of antiquity, but that at times, like an experienced warrior, my nature inclined me to solitude, and I remained concealed behind the rampare of a curtain; every stranger, however, was looked upon with reserved ceremony until he had formed acquaintance with Mrs. Scandal, and my nable, in some instances, proved a salutary salvo, as well as passport to genteel society."——Here he made a pause, and finding himself too weak to proceed, deferred the remaining incidents of his life until another day.—They are fairly transcribed, and shall be offered you the next week.

....."*Lenta ut fortia surgunt,*
"*Quippe solo naturæ robore!*" VIRGIL.

PHILO-SCANDAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. III.

"*Si foret in terris rideret Democritus.*" HOR.
"*Democritus would split his sides with laughter.*"

THE Trifler having received communications on a subject to which he had intended to dedicate a number, and knowing that the sentiments are more pertinent than any thing he could offer to the public on the subject, will take the liberty of submitting them to his fellow-citizens as his third number.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

SINCE the first ages of the world, at least since that period of it when simplicity of manners and plainness of attire were thrown off, man has been more studious of change in dress than of any other concern. He has travelled round the whole routine of variety, and has not contented himself with stopping at any particular stage. There seem to have existed a *sine qua non*, a something farther to acquire, before a period could be put to his peregrinations. That period, I think, has at length arrived, and he has now nothing more to do than to retrace his steps. He set out from the goal of economy, and has again arrived at it; he may now proceed the same dull round without harrassing his brain for new inventions. We may rationally conclude this, as he has at length united fashion, convenience and economy, in the introduction of what is termed a "SPENSER." Hereafter let it not be said that Fops are useless animals, or that like drones they only serve to consume the "*congesta cibaria*" of the bee-hive; so far from it, every candid and impartial enquirer must acknowledge, that as a part of the community they should be respected for their patriotic endeavours to retrench luxury by introducing a custom that will gratify the desires both of the tasty and economical, without subjecting them to the imputation of singularity. If in the career of fashion they have been compelled to pass through stages of expence and frivolity before they could arrive at the grand *ultimatum* of their designs, they alone have supported all the shafts of censure and sarcasm that have been levelled at them, and they alone have incurred the expence. Wherein then consists the criminality of foppery? Does it consist in circumvlating the before untrodden path of fashion, not merely to gratify their own fickle fancies, but to promote the welfare of their country? Or does it consist in their fortitude in disregarding the malignant whispers of the censorious which have assailed them in the prosecution of their duty? For my own part I have always thought that as bucks are inoffensive animals they should be permitted to follow their inclinations without interruption. As to the present fashion, (the Spenser,) which they have introduced, it is not only innocent but convenient; many a sorry sight is excluded from public view by it—many a fissure and many a rent, under cover of a Spenser, are no detriment to a coat. The economical buck, and the buck whose extravagant desires have outlived his resources and credit, more sensibly experience the benefits of a Spenser: Ashamed to appear before the scrutinizing eye of the public unless dressed in the ton, they were compelled, by reason of the expence of a new coat, to remain secluded from society a great part of their time, and like the comet could only return periodically to illumine the circle of fashion; but now like the central planet of our world, they shine with unfading light, except a few partial eclipses of their lustre, which may originate from some unlucky fall or other disastrous misventure.

JONATHAN MAINCHANCE.

I shall conclude with another letter, on the same subject, which I received a few days since from a single lady of my acquaintance, though a little antiquated.

Mr. Trifler,

"A young gentleman, (my relation,) came to my house on a visit the last week; as usual his countenance, which I have ever found to be the index of his mind, expressed much inward satisfaction, and indeed he seemed blessed at the time with an unusual flow of spirits. I was not in the least surprised at it, until I discovered that his surtout was shorter than usual by the skirts. I concluded that some change for the worse had taken place in his fortunes, which together with his bizarre and fantastical figure, suggested the following reflections: "Happy fellow, said I, who can thus wear the smiles of prosperity whilst the clouds of adversity hover round thy head! What unanimity of temper must thou possess! How great must be thy fortitude! Does not the resentment of human nature boil within thee at the prying curiosity of the public, whilst viewing, (perhaps with contempt,) what was once a decent covering for thy body? No!—thy countenance tells me thy soul soars superior to their malicious scrutinies." I was suddenly interrupted in these reflections by his asking me if I had not yet discovered his *spenser*, (pointing to this mutilated part of his dress,) informing me 'twas all the go, and that not to have a *spenser* was to be *fashionably dead*. In a moment the high opinion I had formed of his unanimity and fortitude fled, and instead of lending him a part of one of my under petticoats, (which I had predetermined to do,) to supply what I supposed accident had deprived him of, I was half inclined to let him feel the weight of a horsewhip.

"Yours, OLIVIA PRUDENCE.

"P. S. Be frobbing, Mr. Trifler, if my opinion as to the Spenser should unfortunately differ from yours, not to make it public, as many of my female acquaintance who are overburthened with fashion, would snatch at the opportunity of taking from me that deference in point of dress which has hitherto been shewn me."

For more Advertisements see last page.

wonderfully by this match. With regard to Madame Buonaparte, she will be provided for in the handsomest manner. She will probably be made a princess, or rather, perhaps, a countess of Liguria, the Valais, or some other little republic.

PORTSMOUTH, January 5.

Last night arrived at the Motherbank, his majesty's ship Hound, from Gibraltar, in 16 days. By her we are concerned to hear that a serious mutiny had broke out on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns, which sailed from Gibraltar for Malta, in company with the Superb, Dragon and Triumph, and soon after failing the crew of the Gibraltar mutinied, and took possession of the ship, and then she was run up under the sterns of the other ships, the crew cheering; but this signal not having the desired effect, the crews of the other ships retaining their loyalty and discipline, the mutineers became panic struck and were then easily subdued by their officers, who behaved very gallantly. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and three of them had been tried and executed before the Hound left the Rock.

We are also informed by this ship, that the states of Barbary have agreed to surrender three of their ports to the French.

BELFAST, January 18.

The tranquillity which France was pleased to bestow upon Switzerland, has been but of short duration. The cantons of Lugano and Bellinzona are nearly in a state of insurrection, and general Ney had been obliged to march a body of French troops into these cantons to restore order, as the Helvetic troops were found inadequate for that purpose. The unfortunate Swiss emigrants who had been forced to leave their homes, and who had taken refuge at Constance, are destined to undergo still further persecution. An official demand has been made, that they should be driven to a certain distance from the frontiers of Switzerland. The Helvetic consulta at Paris have commenced their labours, and have displayed in part of their proceeding, a most unexampled degree of celerity. The plan of the new constitution for the Helvetic republic was presented to them on the 22d ultimo, and was examined, discussed and adopted on the same day! This extraordinary unanimity of sentiment and promptitude of decision, are the more deserving of notice, because, when the deputies came to consider what is termed the Cantonal Organization, scarcely two of them could be found who concurred in opinion.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

By the brig Sea-Nymph, capt. Parke, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, we have also received a regular file of *The Echo du Commerce* to the last of December, the contents of which are not of great importance. On the commercial prospects of France, among others, we find the following remarks: "The efforts and hopes of our merchants must be directed towards *Louisiana*; the fertile borders of the Mississippi, cultivated by *French colonists*, will afford us a superabundance of rice, cotton, tobacco, flour, indigo, dye stuffs, &c. &c. &c. But the fertility of these immense countries, will only be productive to the mother country, when a numerous population shall have multiplied the means of consumption. The possession of this country is impatiently looked for, when government will direct all its energies to settle it with rapidity, and improve it with cultivated plantations!!!—

BALTIMORE, March 2.

London accounts mention that the ship Mary, Temple, bound to America, with about 70 American seamen, released from the British navy, had put back, on account of a malignant fever appearing on board; five men had died, and the captain and 40 men remained sick.

MANDAMUS.

On Thursday last the chief justice declared the opinion of the court, on the motion of C. Lee, for a rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel James Madison, secretary of state of the United States, to deliver to William Marbury and others, their commissions of the peace, for the district of Columbia.

The questions considered by the court in delivering their opinions, were—

1st. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?

2d. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this court?

On the first point it was the opinion of the court, that such right did exist; 2dly, that he was entitled to a remedy—but on the third question, it was determined that the act of congress giving the power to the supreme court, to issue a writ of mandamus in such a case, was unconstitutional, and consequently void. The rule therefore was dismissed.

The great lengths of our details prevents other than a very concise notice of the most important proceedings of the house of representatives.

On Friday the bill for the reduction of the marine corps was taken up in committee and agreed to—and a resolution passed, after a long debate, directing the printing of documents containing a statement of the expenditure of the quarter-master-general for several past years; and the contingencies of the war and navy departments for the same period.

On Saturday the house passed to a third reading the bill for the reduction of the marine corps. [*Ib. in.*]

Annapolis, March 10.

ON Thursday, the 3d instant, Congress adjourned, after passing 35 acts, the titles of which will be published in our next. The next meeting of congress will be on the first Monday in November.

Annapolis, March 10, 1808.

AT a meeting of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, on the first day of February last, which had been appointed on account of the resignation of the reverend Owen Fitzgerald Magrath, professor of languages, and Mr. Hugh Maguire, his assistant, the board proceeded to elect a professor only; and the reverend William Duke, having a majority of votes, was accordingly declared professor of languages in St. John's college.

It was afterwards resolved, that Mr. Hanson, Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and Mr. Ridgely, or any two of them, be authorised, in behalf of this board, to publish an account of the state of the college, and of the advantages it possesses, and may afford.

The said committee, therefore, beg leave to state to their fellow-citizens, not only circumstances of which few can be fully apprized, but also certain things which might be supposed to be generally known.

St. John's college was founded, and has been carried on, under an act of assembly, passed in 1784, by private contributions, by a public annual donation of £. 1,750, and by tuition money. Various untoward circumstances delayed the opening and dedication until November 1789. But in the course of 18 months from that period, the plan of the college, and the regulations in the several schools, were completed, and the professors and teachers employed in the discharge of their offices.

It is notorious, that from that time methods have been essayed to destroy, or suppress a seminary, the institution of which had been considered as reflecting a permanent honour on the state. It notwithstanding soon acquired a reputation scarcely exceeded by that of any other college within the United States; and although reports industriously circulated, have lately impaired its credit, no seminary on the continent has afforded superior advantages to students of every description.

It is incumbent on us to notice these reports.

It has been bruited through the country, that young men and even boys, belonging to the college, have been corrupted, or at least rendered idle and dissipated, by the attentions paid to them by the citizens of Annapolis.

It is indeed to be wished, that students be so far controled as that they shall not neglect their college duties. But what is it that a wise parent or guardian comprehends in liberal education? Does he not wish something more than languages, and abstruse science, to be attained by his child, or ward, whilst at college? Can he be insensible of the vast importance of early acquired manners? Let him then believe all that with probability, can be told of those attentions. He may nevertheless, be persuaded, that the respectable houses which have been reported as the haunts of collegians, confer on them at least the advantage of polishing their manners, and of preventing, in some instances, a more pernicious dissipation of their time. —Besides, it cannot be denied, that valuable connexions may be formed in the polite societies, to which the address or good fortune of some of the students has introduced them, and which prejudice or ignorance alone represent as baneful to the rising youth.

And now, admitting that students have heretofore been allowed to consume too much of their time in certain genteel, amiable circles of society, is it to be imagined, that no remedy will be found for the grievance? The bare report through the country will be sufficient to bring about a correction of the evil.

The truth is, that in Annapolis, where every person is known to every other, and where there are constantly men unfriendly to the college, viewing every thing about it through the medium of prejudice, the conduct of a few irregular young men may fix a reproach on the whole body of students, as well as the trustees and the faculty.

Can it be necessary to suggest to our intelligent fellow-citizens, that signal advantage, enjoyed by the students in St. John's college of attending, at times, the debates in the general assembly, and in the several supreme courts? It is at Annapolis, that listening to the eloquence of the bar, the senate, and the house of delegates, an ingenuous, ardent young man may catch the flame of patriotism, imbibe a laudable ambition, and lay the best foundation for future eminence.

Let us be permitted, then, barely to hint at a comparison between this seminary and a college fixed in the country, or at an obscure place. What are the superior advantages to be derived from the latter? Is it beyond a doubt, that youthful innocence will be there better preserved? No! but the latter seminary is cheaper. This consideration is indeed important to men of scanty fortune. But, to men of easy circumstances, it surely cannot have weight sufficient to give preponderance to the scale, into which it is triumphantly thrown.—We will not pursue a subject, which may be invidious, further than by giving a plain, correct statement of expences at St. John's college:

Of a youth, boarding in the college building, board, including washing, fire and candle, both in the public and bed rooms,	£. 30 0 0
Tuition, fire-wood in the schools, pens and ink,	8 10 0
Total,	£. 38 10 0

To which add £. 3 to each boy in the higher classes, learning French.

At the last meeting of the trustees, it was resolved, that after the next summer vacation, every student entering the college, who has not in Annapolis, a parent or guardian, or a friend who will give him his board, or in whom his parent or guardian reposes confidence, and who will receive him as an inmate, shall board in the college building. And the cases in which a dispensation is to be allowed, are to be judged of by the principal. Inferior teachers, who are not married men, or house-keepers, are likewise to board there, for the purpose of superintending the students. Mr. Duke, the professor of languages, already boards there. All the rooms are spacious, airy, and convenient; and the family which keeps the house is respectable, and affords such fare and treatment in every respect, as ought to give satisfaction.—Students now boarding in private houses are not to be compelled to board in the college, although they are earnestly invited to make that exchange, which must be salutary to themselves and to the institution.

We presume, that there are few seminaries in towns, where the whole expence, exclusive of cloaths, pocket money, and books, does not exceed £. 56 10 0 or £. 59 10 0, and where a student shall not, to the mortification of himself and his fond parents, subsist scantily on unpalatable food, and be stinted even with respect to clean linen, &c. It is certain that wherever board is fixed too low, either it must in a short time be raised, or the boarder must submit to hard fare, and other inconvenience.

Reports injurious to St. John's college have originated from an unhappy difference between a teacher and a professor. We confine ourselves with remarking this most extraordinary circumstance, that the professor, who is indeed eminent for his knowledge of the learned languages, and who has voluntarily quitted the college, without censure from the trustees, has lately been appointed to an high station in a seminary of rising importance and reputation, in the prosperity of which every enlightened liberal citizen must feel an interest; although he may not with the downfall of St. John's college.

We proceed to give an account of the professors and teachers, and of the plans of education in St. John's college.

John M'Dowell, A. M. principal.

The reverend Ralph Higginbothom, vice-principal.

The reverend William Duke, professor of languages.

Mr. John Connell, professor of English and grammar.

Mr. Philip Curran, assistant to said professor.

Mr. Richard Owen, master of writing and arithmetic.

Mr. Marin Derargny, professor of French.

It is the duty of the principal and vice-principal, to teach logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, the higher branches of the mathematics, and natural philosophy, and to hear lessons in the higher authors in Latin and Greek, so as to preserve the knowledge, which the students have acquired in the school of languages.

It was the object, in appointing the professor of English and grammar and his assistant, to afford the opportunity of obtaining a complete English education (as it is called) to the boys who are not destined for a regular course through the college.—They were to teach English grammatically, writing, the lower branches of the mathematics, viz. arithmetic, surveying, navigation, dialling, &c. and to prepare young learners of Latin for entering the superior school, by teaching the grammar, the vocabulary, and Corderius.

The school of writing and arithmetic has been nearly 13 years carried on, with success, by Mr. Owen. It was created as an appendage to the school of languages, at which each student except the 1st and 2d class, were to attend him, half an hour every day, to learn writing. The said two classes were to attend him, an hour every day, to learn writing and arithmetic. The time of attendance was to be at the discretion of the professor.

On the resignation of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Maguire, and before Mr. Duke's appointment, an arrangement was made by which the place of assistant master in the school of languages was dispensed with, and the two professors, Mr. Duke and Mr. Connell, with Mr. Curran his assistant, and Mr. Owen, under the principal's superintendence, are to teach every thing, heretofore taught in the three schools, of languages, of English and grammar, and of writing and arithmetic; each professor still presiding in his own school. In short, in was been thought proper, in some sort, to unite the said three schools; although for convenience, they occupy three separate chambers. It was thus that the board was enabled to dispense with an appointment in the place of Mr. Maguire, until the number of scholars shall so considerably increase, as to require another teacher. The scholars learning Latin and Greek, are to be instructed by each professor. Most of the classes indeed have their years in Mr. Duke's school; but each of them goes once a day to Mr. Connell with its lessop.

The last school is that of French. The professor, a native of France, has been lately appointed in the room of Mr. De L'Allie, who, many months before his decease, had been incapable of his duty, to the signal disadvantage of the college. Mr. Derargny has already a considerable number of scholars. It is his duty to teach such of the students who are under the immediate tuition of the principal and vice-principal, and in the two highest classes in the school for languages, as shall choose to be taught. They attend him, at fixed hours every day, at the direction of the principal. He is also to take a certain num-

ber of students, who may enter the college for the purpose of learning French only, paying each at the rate of £.9 10 0 per annum.

It is to the school of languages that the plan of education has been most fully and carefully delineated. There is not here room to detail the whole system. Suffice it to say, that the greatest attention, during the whole course, is to be paid to grammar, in all its branches, to translation of Latin into English, and to compositions in both languages.

The last, but not the least, important thing to be mentioned, is the art of speaking. True it is, that we have no professor of oratory. But arrangements are made for having each student trained to this most desirable, useful art; and we refer to the exhibitions which have taken place to prove, that this art has not been unsuccessfully taught, or rather practised, in St. John's college.

From a conviction that St. John's college, if properly conducted, would afford important benefits to the state, the subscribers, and their associates, accepted a trust, which has occupied no inconsiderable portion of their time and attention. Nobody, in the beginning, could suppose, that all the youths on the western shore of Maryland, whose parents or guardians could bear the expence, might be educated at St. John's college. A discerning patriotic legislature had perceived, that one college at least on each shore of the state was requisite to keep up a succession of honest men to discharge the various offices in society. It was also expedient to prevent the sons of wealth from being sent out, and it was of no small consequence to retain money, in the state. They recollected instances in which promising youths had formed attachments abroad, and had been in consequence wholly lost to their native country. In short, the foundation of St. John's college was a measure which denoted the wisdom of a legislature, acting on the extensive scale of public good; and not studious only of the interests of the place in which a college might be fixed, by its trustees, at their first meetings.

The college, erected on the eastern shore, was proposed and advocated on the express principle of the incompetency of the county schools, which had been instituted under the proprietary government; and the funds of several of those schools were consolidated with the funds of Washington college.—Who then could have foreseen, or even imagined, that neither of the colleges would be permitted to attain its maturity, and spread its reputation, before the idea should revive of having a public endowed school in each county; and that to county schools should be sacrificed the colleges.—It is impossible that a man of true public spirit can be opposed to the erection of those schools; provided only that they can be properly conducted. If they cannot, the public treasure is wasted, and individuals may suffer an irreparable injury. But the foundation of those schools, or academies, formed by the union of two or more counties, does not necessarily demand the destruction of either of the colleges; nor could any possible public benefit result from the suppression of those sacred institutions. Assuredly it will not be alleged, that Maryland is overstocked with seminaries of learning; and if it really be contemplated to destroy St. John's college for the advantage of one or more inferior institution, the plan is one of the most illiberal, delusive plans, that ever was conceived. Can it be supposed that the advantage of locality will ever be overlooked? And if St. John's college be obnoxious, because its advantages are enjoyed chiefly by the citizens of Annapolis, call the proprietors or patrons of any other more favoured seminary flatter themselves that, in the end, a similar opposition will not be made to their darling institution?—No! the sad truth is, that selfishness in numerous forms, at all times, and in all places, not only is at variance with general good, but often blindly exposes and defeats its own purposes.—Suffer us to repeat, and let it never be forgotten, that St. John's college was instituted for great national purposes; and that, although the lustre of its name has of late been tarnished by the prevalence of certain malignant reports, we doubt not, that in a short time, its reputation will be fully retrieved. The good sense of our dispassionate fellow-citizens will convince them, on a candid perusal of this address, and a careful inquiry concerning facts, that no university, college or academy, in America, can afford advantages to a student superior to those at this moment afforded by St. John's college.

We run little risk of contradiction in alleging, that no seminary in the United States, possesses a principal, or superintendant, whose qualifications and merit are superior to those of Mr. M'Dowell, or professors and teachers, with whom their employers have better reason to be satisfied, than are the trustees of St. John's college with their several professors and teachers.

May we not then reasonably insist, that a seminary like St. John's college, is become more useful, instead of becoming unnecessary, from the institution of country schools and academies? Its trustees we may presume to declare, are men of information and character. It may therefore be deemed secure of the *indispensable advantage of a proper superintendance.* In spite of all that is, or may be said, it is capable of affording good models and examples; and if suffered to subsist, agreeable to the ideas of its founders, it will most certainly afford a choice of able teachers to fill all vacancies in the country schools, &c.

To conclude then—In behalf of the body of visitors and governors of St. John's college, the subscribers, in reply, ask no more, than that their fellow-citizens, who are to decide it's fate, or to give their opinions concerning it, will attend to no suggestions, except those of strict justice, national honour, sound policy, and patriotism.

A. C. HANSON,
CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

N. B. Each printer in Maryland is requested to insert in his paper the above address. If he shall think proper to require a compensation for the same, the subscribers, on behalf of the college, agree to pay him for inserting it three weeks successively the sum of six dollars, and no more.

A. C. HANSON,
R. RIDGELY.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Philo-Scandal—No. II.

"Shall I not talk? How Politics will read,
"And SCANDAL *sure deserves a better meed—*
"Yet write I will, in spite of foe or friend,
"Then Ladies pray my Hero's life defend."

AND now, after recurring to my old book of proverbs, and finding the stale adage, that "silence gives consent," I am again induced to come forward, and usher my friend to the more particular notice of his dear fellow-citizens. Even slight sketches of characters, remarkable for talents and erudition, have ever been received by the world with avidity, and it is not unusual, should they ever arrive at the acme of human perfection, or sink to the lowest degradation of vice, for cities, nay whole countries, to contend for the place of their nativity. Such is the memorable example of the celebrated Homer, in antient times, and the long agitated cause of Jonathan Robbins, of Hermione memory, in our own day.—But this case is widely different.—The city of Annapolis has the undoubted and indisputable title to the birth, education and instruction, of the hero, whose life (or rather the most important events of it,) I intend to give in his own words, delivered during a severe illness, from which he never expected to recover, and in all probability his expectations would have been realized, had not an old maid, who long studied *midwifery*, and the art of healing sores, been called to his assistance. The cause of this confinement was a stab he received from an old soldier in attempting to cast a reflection upon the character of the great and good Washington. As his friend, this last sentence may appear strange, but I am bound to relate facts as they have occurred within my own knowledge. My friend, feeling himself weak and languid, expressed a desire to have his most particular acquaintances called to his bed side, and a servant being dispatched, in less than one hour, Mrs. Quiver, Mrs. Slander, &c. with a few male companions, attended in his room.—Being raised up in his bed, and leaning against a pillow, he thus addressed them:—

"I perceive, my good friends, that you are all distressed at my present unhappy situation, and feel myself greatly comforted at the reflection, that I am still able to give you a few sketches of my extraordinary life. This is the season in which you can reap a large harvest of curiosity, and from the various incidents which will occur, and the unexpected chicanery which, as my pupils, you must use, you may learn in time, like me, "to wield at will the passions of a full assembly." Know then, that in a small and dirty garret, almost impervious to the rays of the sun, was I, Timothy Scandal, the only lineal heir, and direct descendant from Tobias Scandal, Esq; post-rider to his majesty George the third, ushered unwillingly into this world of infelicity. The mighty day of this eventful catrastrophe happened, as I have been informed, on the 17th of March, 1775, and the aforesaid garret, which I had almost forgot to tell you was situated (so say two old maiden cousins, by the name of *Scandalisers*, and probably, my dear Mrs. Slander, acquaintances of yours—"O la! Sir, I know the ladies; one of those unfortunate females, who, not content with simple white and red, must make the experiment of a black mixture, and to the no small astonishment of her friends actually presented them with a yellow picture in nine months—Ha! ha! ha! Yes, I know them,") on the farthermost end of a street due east from the Stadt-house, vulgarly called Hell Point.—My mother, (whose maiden name was Rumour,) after being deserted by my father, was roused from her inactivity, and finding herself reduced to the necessity of earning daily subsistence by her needle or her tongue, entered with so much zeal and assiduity upon any employment the good people chose to give her, that she supported the character of a good sort of a woman, and found bread enough to keep me from starving—I was just turned of my tenth month, and had learnt to articulate plainly, when two old maids called at my mother's, and observing me with great attention, said, "Pray, madam, is that your son?" The affirmation being given by my mother to this question, for she was proud of my progress in pronunciation, and seeing I had a desire to speak, said, "Come, Timmy, and see the ladies," when I, unaccustomed to conceal what I thought, and having but a poor opinion (pardon me, ladies, I have since changed my sentiments,) of the fair sex, roughly answered, "smoak her false teeths mammy, her head's as grey as our old ram's tail, and she has covered it over with lamb's wool." This the fair damsels thought a mark of great penetration, and though secretly chagrined at my uncouth behaviour, determined to take me into favour, that they might in future escape my poignant remarks. Elated beyond description at their praises, I lent them all the assistance in my power, and soon found, to my unspeakable pleasure, that I was frequently the cause of much mischief—If it happened by accident, (for I would not have you suppose that such things were common in the polished city of Annapolis,) that two neighbouring families quarrelled, I was sure to be the fecund of both, and little Tim Scandal had the supreme felicity of telling both (during the next day, fasting) his tale to his company, and abusing each by turns, as he varied his visits; not that I would have you suppose, Scandal, "ever gaping wide," was absent for a moment from the chambers of the fair, for believe me, I possessed that supreme prerogative of kings, the power of ubiquity, but that at times, like an experienced warrior, my nature inclined me to solitude, and I remained concealed behind the rampart of a curtain; every stranger, however, was looked upon with reserved ceremony until he had formed acquaintance with Mrs. Scandal, and my name, in some instances, proved a salutary salvo, as well as passport to genteel society."

——Here he made a pause, and finding himself too weak to proceed, deferred the remaining incidents of his life until another day.—They are fairly transcribed, and shall be offered you the next week.

....."*Lenes at spectra sequuntur,*
"*Quippe solo natura subest!*" VIRGIL.

PHILO-SCANDAL.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. III.

"*Si fores in terris rideret Democritus.*" HOR.
"*Democritus would split his sides with laughter.*"

THE Trifler having received communications on a subject to which he had intended to dedicate a number, and knowing that the contents are more pertinent than any thing he could offer to the public on the subject, will take the liberty of submitting them to his fellow-citizens as his third number.

TO THE TRIFLER.

SIR,

SINCE the first ages of the world, at least since that period of it when simplicity of manners and plainness of attire were thrown off, man has been more studious of change in dress than of any other concern. He has travelled round the whole routine of variety, and has not contented himself with stopping at any particular stage. There seem's to have existed a *sine qua non*, a something farther to acquire, before a period could be put to his peregrinations. What period, I think, has at length arrived, and he has now nothing more to do than to retrace his steps. He sat out from the goal of economy, and has again arrived at it; he may now proceed the same dull round without harrassing his brain for new inventions. We may rationally conclude this, as he has at length united fashion, convenience and economy, in the introduction of what is termed a "spencer." Hereafter let it not be said that Eops are useless animals, or that like drones they only serve to consume the "*cibaria cubaria*" of the bee-hive; so far from it, every candid and impartial enquirer must acknowledge, that as a part of the community they should be respected for their patriotic endeavours to retrench luxury by introducing a custom that will gratify the desires both of the tasty and economical, without subjecting them to the imputation of singularity. If in the career of fashion they have been compelled to pass through stages of expence and frivolity before they could arrive at the grand *ultimatum* of their designs, they alone have supported all the shafts of censure and sarcasm that have been levelled at them, and they alone have incurred the expence. Wherein then consists the criminality of foppery? Does it consist in circumvlating the before untrodden path of fashion, not merely to gratify their own fickle fancies, but to promote the welfare of their country? Or does it consist in their fortitude in disregarding the malignant whispers of the censorious which have assailed them in the prosecution of their duty? For my own part I have always thought that as bucks are inoffensive animals they should be permitted to follow their inclinations without interruption. As to the present fashion, (the spenser,) which they have introduced, it is not only innocent but convenient; many a sorry sight is excluded from public view by it—many a fissure and many a rent, under cover of a spenser, are no detriment to a coat. The economical buck, and the buck whose extravagant desires have outlived his resources and credit, more sensibly experience the benefits of a spenser: Ashamed to appear before the scrutinizing eye of the public unless dressed in the ton, they were compelled, by reason of the expence of a new coat, to remain secluded from society a great part of their time, and like the comet could only return periodically to illumine the circle of fashion; but now like the central planet of our world, they shine with unfading light, except a few partial eclipses of their lustre, which may originate from some unlucky fall or other disastrous misventure.

JONATHAN MAUNCHANCE.

I shall conclude with another letter, on the same subject, which I received a few days since from a single lady of my acquaintance, though a little antiquated.

Mr. Trifler,

"A young gentleman, (my relation,) came to my house on a visit the last week; as usual his countenance, which I have ever found to be the index of his mind, expressed much inward satisfaction, and indeed he seemed blessed at the time with an unusual flow of spirits. I was not in the least surprised at it, until I discovered that his surtout was shorter than usual by the skirts. I concluded that some change for the worse had taken place in his fortunes, which together with his bizarre and fantastical figure, suggested the following reflections: "Happy fellow, said I, who can thus wear the smiles of prosperity whilst the clouds of adversity hover round thy head! What ananimity of temper must thou possess! How great must be thy fortitude! Does not the resentment of human nature boil within thee at the prying curiosity of the public, whilst viewing, (perhaps with contempt,) what was once a decent covering for thy body? No!—thy countenance tells me thy soul soars superior to their malicious scrutinies." I was suddenly interrupted in these reflections by his asking me if I had not yet discovered his *spenser*, (pointing to this mutilated part of his dress,) informing me 'twas all the go, and that not to have a *spenser* was to be *fashionably dead*. In a moment the high opinion I had formed of his magnimity and fortitude fled, and instead of lending him a part of one of my under petticoats, (which I had predetermined to do,) to supply what I supposed accident had deprived him of, I was half inclined to let him feel the weight of a hartshrip.

" FAIR, OLIVIA PRUDENCE.

"P. S. Be so obliging, Mr. Trifler, if my opinion as to the spenser should unfortunately differ from yours, not to make it public; as many of my female acquaintance who are overburthened with riches, would snatch at the opportunity of taking from me that deference in point of taste which has hitherto been shewn me."

See three Advertisements on the last page.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on Wednesday the 30th day of March next, all the perſonal property of GEORGE SHIPLEY, ſen. deceaſed, at the white houſe occupied by a certain Peter Orindorff, on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-town,

THE property conſiſts of eight NEGROES, among which are two likely young men, and one woman, and two children with the reſt, alſo cattle and one horſe, houſehold furniture. The ſale will commence preciſely at 10 o'clock. The terms of ſale CASH.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Adminiſtrator.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 28th inſtant, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of JOHN MERCER STEVENS, deceaſed, on the north ſide of Severn,

THE perſonal property of the deceaſed, conſiſting of houſehold furniture, a quantity of lumber, a ſtud horſe, a houſe frame and materials, and a ſchooner with her tackle, for the purpoſe of paying the debts due from the deceaſed. Terms of ſale ſix months credit, on bond and intereſt, with approved ſecurity. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is ſold.

DORSEY JACOB, Executor.

March 10, 1803.

In purſuance of a decree of the honourable chancellor will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 24th day of this preſent month, on the premiſes,

ONE hundred and fifty-two acres of land, being part of ALTOGETHER, ſituate on Elk-Ridge, and adjoining Carroll's Manor, being the late reſidence of John Dorſey, ſon of Michael, and at this time occupied by Gaſſaway Watkins; alſo one other tract, contiguous thereto, containing twenty-ſeven acres, called TODDY, which is in woods. Theſe lands abound with lime ſtone, are of good quality, and are ſold as the property of PHILEMON DORSEY, a lunatic. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond, with ſecurity, payable to the truſtee, in twelve months, with intereſt.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Truſtee.

At the ſame time will be ſold, on the ſame credit, the perſonal property of ſaid lunatic, conſiſting of a negro man, ſome ſtock, and ſundry houſehold furniture.

GASSAWAY WATKINS.

Elk-Ridge, March 1, 1803.

THEOPHILUS HOLT,

NURSERY and SEEDSMAN,
City of Waſhington,
Has for SALE, a large collection of
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Conſiſting of the following,

EARLY frame peas,	Brocoli,
Early Charlton do.	Scotch kale,
Dwarf marrowfat do.	Deptford onion,
Large marrowfat do.	Large Tripoli do.
Dwarf Pruſſian do.	Spaniſh do.
Dwarf union do.	Green Turkey cucumber,
Dwarf prolific do.	Long prickley do.
Large Windſor beans,	Loaf lettuce,
Turkey longpod do.	Brown Dutch do.
Lima do.	White aſparagus,
Saddleſtrap do.	Common do.
Dwarf bunch do.	Solid celery,
Early York cabbage,	Spinage,
Early ſugarloaf do.	Early ſcarlet radiſh,
Early Batterſea do.	Spaniſh do.
Large Drumhead do.	Turnip do.
Green Savoy do.	Early Dutch turnip,
Red pickling do.	Early horn carrot,
Early cauliflower,	Long orange do.
Late cauliflower,	Large parſnip,
Red beet,	With many other ſorts.

Alſo fruit trees, flowering ſhrubs, roots, &c. &c.

February 25, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Adminiſtrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of ſaid county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Eliſha Johnſon, who is hereby authoriſed to ſettle all accounts at or before the firſt of December next, they may be otherwiſe excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 26th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

HAVING made a purchaſe of two NEGROES advertiſed by me in the Maryland Gazette of the 3d inſtant, as runaways, for a valuable conſideration, and they being in my poſſeſſion at my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, when I left the White Marſh, and having been imperiouſly and unjuſtly taken from thence ſoon after, without my leave or knowledge, by Mr. G. B. Bitouzey, a Frenchman, and detained ſince by him from my ſervice; I do hereby forewarn him, or any other perſon, from harbouring or employing them, as I mean to ſupport my claim to them in a legal way, and to put the law in force againſt every ſuch offender.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 25, 1803.

TAKEN up as treſpaſſing ſtrays, two FILLIES, the one a dark bay, about thirteen hands high, three years old, and has one white foot; the other is a pale bay, about the ſame ſize, is ſuppoſed to be four years old, and has a ſmall ſnip, neither of them has any perceivable brand, or other fleſh mark. The owner or owners of the ſaid fillies are requeſted to apply, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CHEW THOMAS.

February 26, 1803.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Prince-George's county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of March next, at the late dwelling-houſe of MARGARET BOYD, deceaſed, near Queen-Anne,

ALL the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of valuable negroes, ſtock of all kinds, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, tobacco, a quantity of good bacon, Indian corn, and fodder, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſers to give bond, with approved ſecurity, with intereſt from the day of ſale, which will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is ſold.

ISAAC LANSDALE, Adminiſtrator and Guardian to the deceaſed's children.

N. B. All perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are warned to exhibit them, properly authenticated, and paſſed by the orphans court, before the firſt day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. I. L.

February 28, 1803.

Sheriff's Sales.

Will be SOLD, on the 31ſt of March next, for ready money, at the houſe of Mrs. MARTHA HALL, at 12 o'clock,

FOUR horſes, four head of cattle, one ox cart, four oxen, and one negro man TOBY; taken as the property of Mrs. Hall, at the ſuit of James Mewburn, for the uſe of Nicholas Harwood. The ſale will be under a writ of *venditioni exponas*.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, out of Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the plantation of ABEL HILL, on Saturday the 2d day of April next, for ready money, viz.

ONE negro boy called TONY, one ditto woman and child, MIMA and EZEKIEL, four head of horſes, four head of oxen, crop of tobacco in the houſe, and all the land where he lives; taken in execution at the ſuit of William Alexander. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready money, on Friday the 1ſt day of April next, at THOMAS ELLIOTT'S tavern,

THE following property, to wit: the remains of one thouſand acres of land, called HARRISON'S RESURVEY, after deducting the purchaſe of Mr. Joſeph Childs, which is about 379 acres; the above land was taken in execution as the property of Samuel Harriſon, jun. one at the ſuit of Joſhua Johnſon, uſe of Thomas Cook, two at the ſuit of Benjamin Harriſon, uſe of Robert Denny, two at the ſuit of Richard and Bennett Darnall, and any execution that may come to hand.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Thurſday the 31ſt of March next, at RICHARD HALL'S, of Edward, for ready money,

THE following property, to wit: one negro boy called HARRY, one ditto man JACK, one grey horſe, two mules, one ox cart, and four oxen; taken as the property of the ſaid Hall, at the ſuit of Martha Howard, uſe of John Gwinn, and for officers fees. The ſale will not begin till after 10 o'clock.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 26, 1803.

Wanted Immediately,

A BOY, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who writes a good hand, and underſtands figures, to attend in a retail ſtore; none need apply but thoſe who can come well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

In CHANCERY, February 28, 1803.

John Parnham,
againſt
Anne Cookſey, Margaret Barron, Jeſſe Barron, and Eleanor his wife, Charles Courts, and William Courts, heirs of Jonathan Burch, deceaſed.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclouſure of a mortgage of a tract of land, in Charles county, called MOUNT PLEASANT, executed by Jonathan Burch to the complainant, on the 15th day of February, 1802, for ſecuring the payment to him of £1026 5 1, current money, and 23,706 lb. of tobacco; it ſtates, that the ſaid Jonathan has died inteſtate, and without iſſue, that the defendants aforeſaid are his heirs, and that Jeſſe Barron, and his wife, and Charles Courts, and William, reſide out of this ſtate; it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of March next, he give notice to the nonreſident defendants of his application to this court, and of the ſubſtance and object of his bill, and may warn each of them to appear here, in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the 18th day of July next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

True copy,

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE ſubſcriber having obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN WELSH, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, requires all perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN ROSS, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, March 1, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the court of Prince-George's county, at the next April term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound two tracts of land, one called WARBURTON MANOR, and the other FRANKLAND, lying in ſaid county, according to the acts of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

THOMAS A. DIGGES.

Warburton, February 18, 1803.

NOTICE.

AS it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS ſhould be brought to an immediate cloſe, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN to all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note or open account, are deſired to come forward, without delay, and ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and ſuit brought on the ſame at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Thoſe indebted to ſaid firm on coming forward and paying one half, ſo as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of SAMUEL ABELL, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, are hereby notified, that on the 14th of March next enſuing a diſtribution of the aſſets of ſaid deceaſed will take place at the office of Jeremiah Jordan, Eſquire, in Leonard-town, when and where they are deſired to attend, with their claims legally authenticated, and receive their dividend, or they will be excluded from all benefit thereof.

MARY ABELL, Adminiſtratrix of SAMUEL ABELL, deceaſed.

Leonard-town, January 29, 1803.

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in ſaid county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a reſurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803.

FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

A LIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accuſtomed to houſe work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.